

OIC seeks to block Israeli deal

NICOSIA (R) — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) urged Washington Sunday to prevent Israel acquiring a so-called supercomputer. The 46-member group was commenting on a New York Times report Oct. 16 that the United States was considering a proposal by International Business Machines Corp (IBM) to sell the restricted computer to Israel. The Times said the sale of the IBM machine, which can rapidly simulate the operations of nuclear weapons and the flight of high-speed ballistic missiles, would be the first in a country not belonging to the NATO alliance. "While condemning such action undertaken by IBM in supporting the Zionist entity in its military efforts... it is reaffirmed that such an act undermines efforts for peace in the Middle East and represents a serious threat to international peace and security," an OIC statement said. The statement expressed hope that "the American authorities will disapprove the export of this kind of advanced computers to Israel to avoid any possible repercussions."

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Bhutto faces new threat

QUETTA, Pakistan (R) — Pakistan's opposition parties Sunday threatened to launch a new campaign to force Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to moderate her policies. "We will start the movement if the ruling party does not rectify mistakes," opposition leader Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi told a news conference after a two-day meeting of opposition deputies. He did not elaborate on what those "mistakes" were. The meeting adopted a declaration asking Bhutto to accept the Combined Opposition Parties (COP) coalition rather than individuals if she really wanted a broad-based government. Jatoi accused Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of seeking one-party rule but he said the COP would never allow it. "We will go to the people and explain the PPP misdeeds. We will start the movement for justice, rule of law, provincial autonomy and solution of smaller provinces' problems," Bhutto narrowly survived an opposition no-confidence motion Nov. 1 which aimed to oust her 11-month-old government.

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A FRIENDLY BOOST... East Berliners get a helping hand as they clamber across near the Brandenburger Tor on the Berlin Wall.

Sweeping changes set to continue in East Germany

EAST BERLIN (Agencies) — After the most tumultuous week in East Germany's history, with the Berlin Wall crumbling and its Communist rulers on the run, the drama looks set to continue.

Parliament meets Monday and the search for a new government begins.

More street pressure for reform seems certain — and new leader Egon Krenz is battling for nothing less than his beleaguered Communist Party's existence and credibility.

Krenz hung open the Berlin Wall and inter-German border Thursday to fulfil a key demand of demonstrators hungry for change.

That gamble paid off. Though more than a million have surged through new holes punched in the 28-year-old wall for a look at the long-forbidden west, all but a tiny fraction have returned home.

The ruling politburo agreed Sunday to buckle to grassroots pressure and have a scheduled party conference next month turned into a more powerful party congress.

The mayors of East and West Berlin shook hands Sunday beside the crumbling wall that has divided the city for 28 years as the flood of East Germans visiting the West neared two million.

East Germany promised to

open 10 more crossings Sunday and Monday to ease the flood of East Germans exulting in their new-found freedom to shop and party in the west.

West Berlin Mayor Walter Momper and Erhard Krack, his East Berlin counterpart, clasped hands at Potsdamer Platz in the fifth gap-smashed through the wall — the feared symbol of the cold war — since East Germany threw open its borders on Thursday.

"This is where the old heart of Berlin used to beat — and it will beat again," Momper said.

In the Platz, where Hitler shot himself in his bunker in 1945 as Russian armies advanced on the

city, West Berliners pressed chocolates and sweets into the hands of children streaming through.

"The long overdue opening (of crossings) will give travel opportunities to people on both sides of this unnatural border," said Bonn's Inter-German Affairs Minister Dorothee Wilms.

In three days of euphoria over the crumbling of hated divisions, East Germany said it had issued visas to 4.3 million people, a quarter of its population.

But West German officials said only about 23,000 had asked to settle, apparently vindicating

(Continued on page 3)

King praises Sharif Zeid for ensuring smooth polls

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday voiced pride in and appreciation to Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker for his untiring efforts during the election process, saying that the prime minister's endeavours and the climate in which the elections took place helped project Jordan's bright image.

In a message to Sharif Zeid, the King said: "Now that we have achieved the first stage in our quest to pursue the democratic march, we are pleased to convey our deep pride in and appreciation to you."

King Hussein noted that Jordan's decision to "resume the

democratic march reflects our keen interest in honouring our constitutional commitment and demonstrates our ability to exercise democracy, even at the time when we were facing the most crucial circumstances and the most difficult challenges."

"When we entrusted you with shouldering the responsibility in the most difficult times our country has ever witnessed, we were confident that you will be able to shoulder it courageously and efficiently," the King said.

"Our celebration of resuming the democratic march in Jordan have enabled us and our nation to live a real feast, thanks to the

proper atmosphere you worked hard to provide for holding the general elections," the King said.

The King praised all those who contributed to making the necessary preparations for the elections and supervised the elections, including Ministry of Information and Ministry of Interior officials, and the Public Security Department (PSD).

King Hussein expressed appreciation to the citizens, "who carried out their national task," and thanked them for "exercising their democratic right in electing their representatives."

The King said: "Had it not



Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker been for the good efforts of such citizens and their true belonging, the parliamentary elections would not have taken place at this degree of accuracy, organisation, integrity and good performance."

Parliament to convene Nov. 27

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The new Parliament is scheduled to convene with the traditional speech from the Throne by His Majesty King Hussein Nov. 27 heralding the restoration of Parliamentary life of Jordan after a 15-month interregnum, Parliament Secretary-General Hamd Khair said Sunday.

The King's address to a joint session of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament is expected to contain guidelines to Jordan's political, economic and social life in the next phase, absorbing the reality of the Kingdom's severance of territorial links with the occupied West Bank and specifying the course of democracy in the country.

Informed sources said Royal decrees endorsing the Nov. 8 elections to the expanded Lower House and naming new members of the Upper House (Senate) to raise the strength of the appointed Senate to 40 from the present 30 are expected to be issued this week.

The King has voiced total satisfaction with the elections and confirmed that the Senate appointments would be made soon.

The Parliament proceedings be-

gin with the King's speech to the joint session, expected to be attended by royal family members, the prime minister and cabinet, tribal leaders and notables, heads of major government departments and organisations, senior Armed Forces officers as well as members of the diplomatic corps. Khair told the Jordan Times in an interview Sunday, Parliament officials are currently in the process of sending invitations to the session.

The domed Parliament building in Amman is a beehive of refurbishing and renovation in preparation for the occasion, as was evident in a guided tour of the building offered by Khair.

The King opens every annual opening session of Parliament with a speech from the red and golden throne.

Following the King's speech, the Senate will convene under the chairmanship of its speaker, Ahmad Al-Lawzi. New members will be sworn in and a committee will be set to prepare the Senate's reply to the King's address.

The Senate will also elect its financial, administrative, legal and foreign affairs committees.

The most important committee of the Senate is the Supreme Coun-



Hamd Khair

cil for the Interpretation of Laws. This panel will include the four most senior judges in the Kingdom, four senators and the Senate speaker.

The Senate session concludes with the speaker, who is also appointed by the King, setting a date for discussions on the draft reply to the King prepared by the concerned committee.

"By law, the senators should leave the chamber as soon as the session is over to make way for the Lower House," Khair said. "But, what they normally do is to take backseats in the chamber as observers of the Lower House proceedings."

The procedures stipulate that the secretary-general calls the Lower House to session, reads out the relevant Royal decrees dissolving the previous House in July last year and convening the new House. The names of the new deputies are read out in the same order as they are published in the official gazette and each member takes the oath of office one by one.

The secretary-general then requests the eldest of the deputies to temporarily assume speakership. Faisal Bin Jazi, a deputy from Karak who is 60 is the eldest among the 80 members, is expected to assume this job until the House elects a speaker — a process expected to be a tug-of-war.

The first item on the agenda is election of a committee to prepare the House's reply to the King's speech. Having done that, the House will choose a three-member

(Continued on page 2)

Sfeir urges Lebanese to unite for peace

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The spiritual leader of Lebanon's Maronite Christians, split over whether to support the country's new president, called Sunday on all Lebanese to unite.

"We call on our Lebanese brothers and sons to face the current crisis with clear minds and good will and to join hands in working for the benefit of the nation because it is above all interests," Patriarch Bechara Sfeir said in his Sunday sermon.

He was addressing worshippers from his summer residence in north Lebanon. He took sanctuary there after about 100 hardliners stormed his Bkirki headquarters in the Christian enclave and manhandled him.

Thousands of supporters of Christian army commander Michel Aoun later demonstrated at Bkirki against Sfeir for failing to back Aoun's rejection of an Arab-sponsored peace accord which resulted in last week's election of President Rene Muawad.

Sfeir said the attack and demonstrations were aimed not only against him but also against the Maronite church. He said he

would not be surprised if "enemies of the church" like Masons and Jehovah's Witnesses were among the attackers.

"I ask Christ to forgive them for they do not know what they are doing," he said.

Muawad, elected by Christian and Muslim members of parliament last Sunday, has so far failed to form a cabinet to reunify a country fractured by 14 years of civil war (See page 2).

Hizbollah attacks plan

Gunmen of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) marched in full military gear through Beirut Sunday to a rally where a Muslim cleric assailed the Arab peace plan which many Lebanese hope will end 14 years of civil war.

"This charter wastes the blood of all the martyrs. It implies the return to a regime worse than the one we have fought," Sheikh Subhi Toufeili told them.

Hizbollah rejects the internationally-praised peace pact saying it consolidates Christian hegemony over Lebanon.

The accord would give Muslims at least equal power with Christians but would ensure that the president and head of the armed forces remained Maronite Christians.

"The accord grants Lebanon to the Maronites. It puts chains on the Lebanese people and transforms the country into a large Maronite prison," Toufeili said.

"We are confronting a big ruse, a dangerous conspiracy... we are facing partition."

Aoun, who heads an interim cabinet based on the Christian enclave, insists that his government is the only legitimate one and refuses to recognise Muawad.

One thousand Hizbollah militants, cheered by a crowd chanting slogans, paraded through the streets of the Shi'ite southern suburbs of the Lebanese capital. They were clad in olive-green camouflage fatigues and carried assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades.

Jeep-mounted cannon, multi-barrel rocket launchers, anti-aircraft machine guns, mortars, field artillery as well as military personnel carriers took part in the

parade.

More than 20 turbaned clerics watched the march from a platform decorated with two large Iranian flags and portraits of Iran's late spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and his successor, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Analysts said Hizbollah's show of strength was a serious challenge to Muawad, who after a week in office has failed in his efforts to form a national reconciliation cabinet.

"What happened today is another strong blow to the agreement," one political analyst said. "The implementation of the accord is becoming more difficult."

The peace plan calls for all militias to be dismantled, but Toufeili pledged not to give up arms. He said the Maronite-led army would be the only force left in Lebanon if militias were disbanded.

The march was led by a brass band and dozens of boy scouts waving Iranian flags, Islamic banners and pictures of Khomeini and Khamenei.

Ethiopian peace talks to resume next month

ROME (R) — Ethiopia's Marxist government and rebels from the northern province of Tigray have wound up preliminary peace talks and agreed to meet again next month.

The December talks, also in Rome, will continue to set the agenda and procedural framework for full-scale negotiations to end the civil war in northern Ethiopia.

"We discussed everything on the agenda, and we agreed to meet again to continue the talks on Dec. 12," a government delegate told Reuters after the eight-day talks.

A spokesman for the rebel Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), which has fought since

1975 to overthrow President Mengistu Haile Mariam, said both sides "have agreed procedures."

He did not elaborate but officials have said the delegations discussed who should chair full-scale peace talks between them.

The Italian government has observed the talks.

The TPLF spokesman refused to say whether an announcement by Ethiopia Friday that it would mobilise a popular force to fight alongside the regular army against the Tigray rebels had overshadowed the talks.

Earlier in the week, Prime Minister Fikre-Selassie Woldemariam was unexpectedly dismissed. The government dele-

gate, who asked not to be named, said the sacking had not had any impact. "Of course it's important news, but we weren't affected," he said.

Since August, the rebels have advanced southwards into Wollo and Gondar provinces from their stronghold in Tigray, and continue to report fresh victories in heavy fighting.

The TPLF said Wednesday that guerrillas killed more than 250 Ethiopian soldiers in battles in Gondar last month.

President Mengistu offered to hold peace talks with his country's two main rebel movements in June, three weeks after crushing an attempted coup by

several senior military commanders demanding a negotiated end to the war.

This initiative led to the start of the Rome talks with the TPLF, and to separate talks with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) in the United States in September.

The government is negotiating separately with the two rebel movements because of fundamental differences in their aims.

The EPLF is fighting for the independence of Eritrea province, a former Italian colony, but the TPLF says it wants to establish a broader-based government in Ethiopia as a whole.

Papandreou stumped

ATHENS (Agencies) — Greece remained without a government Sunday after former Socialist Premier Andreas Papandreou was unable to reach agreement with the leader of a Communist-led coalition.

Papandreou had proposed to Harilaos Florakis, head of the Coalition of the Left and Progress, that he join with the Socialist in forming a government of "long-life" comprised of political personalities.

Following their 50 minute meeting, Florakis told reporters that he failed to agree with Papandreou.

Florakis said he insisted that in the event a Socialist-led government is formed, it should commit itself to adopting a simple proportional representation electoral system. The present law gives small parties an advantage but not enough to boost its numbers in the 300-member parliament.

Papandreou declined to fully disclose the details of their discussion or what points were in dispute.

"I proposed a government of progressive and democratic forces that would have a long-life... but we were unable to agree on certain points although our differences are not significant," Papandreou later told reporters.

Papandreou's three-day presidential mandate expires Monday when Florakis is expected to be given his turn to form a government. However Florakis' chances are extremely slim and his failure will prompt President Christos Sartzetakis to call on party leaders to form an all-party administration or face new elections by Christmas.

The June 18 and Nov. 5 general elections failed to give any one party the necessary majority in parliament to govern alone. As a result, the political uncertainty has seriously affected the nation's economy as the state machinery drifted aimlessly with no government available to draft a budget for 1990.

The elections in June ended eight years of Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) government led by Papandreou.

Two Palestinians killed amid preemptive arrests

RAMALLAH, Occupied West Bank (Agencies) — Two more Palestinians suspected of collaborating with the Israeli occupation authorities have been killed by activists of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories, Palestinian sources said Sunday.

They also said Israeli troops had seized scores of Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in what appeared to be preemptive arrests ahead of the first anniversary of the Palestinian declaration of independence Nov. 15.

The body of one of the suspected collaborators, Ahmad Mohamed Shehadeh, 25, was found hanging from an electricity pylon in the Gaza Strip village of Jabalya, witnesses said.

Four masked youths had abducted Shehadeh in Gaza City Saturday, attacking him with knives and axes when he tried to resist, Palestinian sources said.

The other suspected collaborator, Abd Al-Hamid Tamaizi, 45, was hacked to death as he walked

to his job as a gatekeeper in a school in the village of Idna, 12 kilometres west of the West Bank town of Hebron. Idna residents said Tamaizi was known for helping the Israeli army.

The army confirmed Tamaizi's death and suggested that criminal motives had been behind the slaying. No details were given.

Also Sunday, the Israeli government approved the establishment of a Jewish settlement in the occupied Gaza Strip, Israel Radio said.

The new settlement will be named Dugit and set up in the northern Gaza Strip, Israel Radio said. Dugit is one of eight Jewish settlements that the coalition government agreed would be built by 1992.

Palestinians said the latest arrests in the occupied territories were apparently intended to prevent nationalist Palestinian displays on Nov. 15.

Leaflet no. 48 of the uprising's leadership called for mass celebrations. It urged people to fly the Palestinian flag and said

women should wear traditional Palestinian dress to mark the occasion.

In the West Bank town of Ramallah, about 20 young Arabs were under armed guard outside the police station and journalists attempting to approach them were ordered away. Palestinians said troops seized the youths after rock-throwing incidents.

Near Jerusalem's walled Old City, police arrested an 18-year-old girl from village of Silwan on suspicion of planning to bomb an Israeli bus.

They said she was carrying a petrol bomb, half a litre of flammable liquid, a Palestinian flag and a diagram of bus routes.

Shopowners in Ramallah said the Israeli army was using new methods to try to force them to pay taxes.

They said soldiers welded shut 13 garages in the town's industrial zone late last week and posted notices in Arabic saying owners must obtain business licenses from the military before they could re-open.

EC sees 'glimmer of hope' for peace

CAIRO (Agencies) — The foreign ministers of France and Egypt said Sunday there was a "glimmer of hope" for reaching Middle East peace by starting an American-proposed Palestinian-Israeli dialogue but stressed that obstacles stood in the way of such a meeting.

They both said that Egypt and the European Community (EC) would do their best to surmount these obstacles and push forward the peace process.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, accompanied by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez and their Irish counterpart, Gerald Collins, are on a tour during which they have met Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat in Tunis and President Hosni Mubarak in Egypt.

Dumas told a press conference at the end of their Cairo visit that the three ministers would meet with Israel's Prime Minister Yit-

zhak Shamir in Europe after he visits the United States, and with His Majesty King Hussein.

"We discussed the Palestinian-Israeli conflict," Dumas said. "There is a glimmer of hope but there are problems and we shall stand against these problems."

He spoke in French, which was translated into Arabic at the press conference. The AP translated the Arabic comments to English.

"We will meet with Mr. Shamir after his talks in Washington. We have some questions and we will see how ready he is and we will advise him to make all efforts to start a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue."

Egypt's Esmat Abdul Meguid declined to give any details about the clarifications demanded by the PLO on the U.S. plan which he relayed to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker Friday.

"There are problems that have not been resolved but there is a glimmer of hope as Mr. Dumas

mentioned," Abdul Meguid told the press conference. "There can be no solution without a dialogue between the two sides (Palestinians and Israel)."

The two ministers spoke after a morning meeting with Mubarak and then a separate meeting and luncheon without the president, after which they were to fly home.

On a proposal by French President Francois Mitterrand to host a meeting between representatives of the European Community and members of the Arab League, Dumas said Mubarak had supported the idea and promised Egypt's participation.

Dumas said the talks with Mubarak also includes Egypt's economic problems, bilateral relations and other international issues.

He said the European Community continued to support a role for the PLO in any peace talks.

Militia holds key in Lebanese power struggle

By Peter Smerdon
Reuters

BEIRUT — A 10,000-strong Christian militia holds the key in a power struggle between Lebanon's new president and the country's defiant military chief.

Diplomats, and political analysts say Samir Geagea and his Lebanese Forces (LF) militia could make or break army chief General Michel Aoun by openly siding with him or opposing him.

"The LF, without saying a word or doing very much for the last six months, has been handed the key," said a Western diplomat. "But the key has so far proved too hot to turn."

The LF has maintained a strong silence on the political battle between Aoun and new, Syrian-backed, president Rene Muawad, who may ask Geagea to join the government being formed under a widely-supported Arab League peace plan.

If the LF breaks with Aoun it would weaken him and might eventually lead to opening the Falangist enclave to Muawad.

On the other hand, it could confirm Aoun's authority in the enclave — at the price of hardening the effective partition of the country into hostile mini-states.

Another possibility is that the LF could remain silent, neither siding with Aoun nor opposing him publicly. But

political analysts said pressure was growing to break this silence as Muawad worked to form a government.

Political sources say Geagea, who says he works in time of trouble for Christian unity, is unlikely to rush to join politicians and religious leaders who have broken with Aoun.

An LF official telephoned Muawad after his election but no details were revealed. Most of Geagea's top aides are from the Maronite heartland in North Lebanon, also Muawad's birthplace.

LF militiamen and Aoun's regular army units fought each other in February when the army clamped down on militia money-raising operations. About 60 people were killed but the battles went the army's way.

When Aoun launched a "war of liberation" in March to expel Syria's 33,000 troops from Lebanon, the LF and army closed ranks.

But after the Sept. 23 ceasefire the Lebanese Front, a political and militia alliance including the LF, angered Aoun by supporting the Arab plan.

The LF was the most vocal opponent of Syria's presence in Lebanon until Aoun began to steal its thunder. The militia sided with the campaign but left most of the fighting to Aoun's 15,000 troops and artillery.

"Some militiamen asked 'what are we doing? We

should be in the army'," said a diplomatic source. "But as the war wore on with no success they realised that they were better out of it."

The militia concentrated on a training programme for its estimated 10,000 fighters, generally inferior to Aoun's U.S. and French-trained troops.

It stockpiled much of the ammunition and weapons it received from Iran, having been the first last year to open supply lines from Baghdad — Syria's main Arab enemy since the 1960s.

"Keep your powder dry" isn't such a poor strategy in such circumstances," said a military expert.

In a reflection of the LF's importance in the enclave, Geagea met Aoun at the presidential palace in east Beirut while members of parliament elected Muawad at an airbase in the Syrian-controlled north.

Geagea stalked out of the meeting without saying a word but Aoun said: "We agreed on a plan to face the situation."

He did not elaborate but political sources said the general had hoped to enlarge his own government to match Muawad.

Aoun delivered what Christian political sources saw as a veiled warning to the LF at a news conference Tuesday.

"Our people did not spill their blood to pay for par-



Lebanese celebrate the victory of newly-elected President Rene Muawad near his residence in North Lebanon village of Ehdan.

liamentary and cabinet seats to be divided between party leaders who claimed to be the keener in their demand for sovereignty, liberation and dignity," he declared.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Italian president visits Algeria

ALGIERS (R) — Italian President Francesco Cossiga arrived in Algeria Sunday for a three-day visit to focus on economic ties and cooperation between Europe and an emerging bloc of North African states. "Algeria represents for Italy a partner of fundamental and growing importance," Cossiga told the Algerian News Agency (APS) in an interview carried Saturday. Italian officials said they expected the visit to result in agreement to proceed with a \$200 million vehicle assembly plant, a joint venture with the Italian manufacturer Fiat. The project was first agreed in 1987 but it has been held up by financing snags. Also under discussion is the use and renewal of a 1987 Italian trade credit worth \$300 million and proposed construction of a new gas pipeline between the two countries, Algerian and Italian officials said. Italy receives 41 per cent of its gas supplies from Algeria, making it Algeria's biggest gas customer. Algeria, in the throes of sweeping political and economic reform, is keen to attract investment from Italy and other countries to revive a stagnant economy until recently centrally planned.

Mrs. Muawad urges special ties with Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanon's new first lady Naiyla Muawad was quoted Sunday as calling for distinctive ties with Syria, based on mutual respect for each country's independence. "Ties between Syria and Lebanon have been strong throughout history," the Syrian newspaper Al Thawra quoted the wife of president Rene Muawad as saying. "We believe in the necessity of having distinctive ties to be based on mutual respect for sovereignty and independence," she said. Rene Muawad, elected president last Sunday by Lebanon's parliament, aims to implement a Syrian-backed peace plan to end a 14-year-old civil war. The plan is opposed by military leader General Michel Aoun, who has vowed to drive an estimated 33,000 Syrian troops out of Lebanon where they have fought alongside opposition militias. Under the peace plan, Syrian troops would merely redeploy within Lebanon. Naiyla Muawad was quoted as saying she hoped Lebanon would rebuild its shattered economy under a democratic government. "This could only be achieved by a strong government under which... the country was free of alliances," she said.

Sudanese team in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (AP) — A Sudanese government delegation seeking help to end the country's 6-year civil war started talks with Iraqi officials Sunday. Iraqi government officials said the Sudanese team, headed by Col. Mohammad Al Amin Khalifa, a member of the ruling committee, met with an Iraqi delegation headed by Saddam Shaker, member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council. Other meetings with senior officials are scheduled. The content of the discussion was not disclosed. The delegation arrived Saturday night and was received at the airport by Shaker and officials from the Foreign Ministry. The team has already visited Egypt and will continue to the Gulf Arab states.

Iran 'regrets' attack on Dutch embassy

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's Foreign Ministry has expressed "regret" for an attack by about 20 Iranians on the Dutch embassy in Tehran two days ago, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said ministry officials apologized for the Thursday night incident to Dutch Charge d'Affaires Hugo Van Der Goes Van Naters at a meeting in Tehran Saturday. The Dutch diplomat had earlier delivered a strong protest to the ministry. Dutch officials in the Hague said the attackers burst into the embassy in a downtown Tehran office block, overpowered a night guard and smashed furniture and equipment. IRNA said the attack was carried out by "an unidentified group." Dutch officials said there was no immediately identifiable motive for the attack. But the Dutch media speculated that it could have been in retaliation for a firebomb attack on the Iranian embassy in the Hague last week.

Egypt rejects religious extremism

NICOSIA (R) — Egypt's Interior Minister Zaki Badr told the Qatari newspaper Asharq he had no objection to religious trends in Egypt but extremism was unacceptable. "No one can object to religious trends or true devotion because we are Muslims who support people performing their religious duties. But extremism and hiding behind religious robes is suspicious and is rejected," the Qatari News agency Sunday quoted him as saying. Badr, who arrived in Qatar Saturday for an official visit, told the newspaper "extremists who aim for political gains, use violence and refuse dialogue cannot be treated but with violence."

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Israelis expel families from occupied territories

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian women of Palestinian origin who have married men from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip are being evicted from the occupied territories along with their children in a new arbitrary measure against the Palestinian people, the Ministry of Interior said Sunday.

A ministry statement said the Israeli occupation authorities had so far evicted 32 women and 56 children in violation of all international norms and principles.

These women had originally gone to the occupied lands to visit their relatives when they got married to men living and working there, the statement said. It said the Israelis were even denying the women and their children permission to visit the occupied territories.

According to the statement, a meeting was held at the Ministry of Interior Sunday to discuss the situation and to find solutions for the problem.

Officials from the Ministry of Interior and other concerned government departments took part in the meeting, held under the chairmanship of Secretary-General Salem Al Qudab.

Ministry moves to reduce occupational hazards

AMMAN (Petra) — All industrial companies and factories employing at least 100 workers will from now on employ a full time engineer to be in charge of occupational safety matters, according to a circular issued by Minister of Labour Jamal Al Bedour.

The circular, distributed to various industrial organisations in the Kingdom, said the measure was being introduced to implement articles three and seven of the 1971 labour law for the purpose of ensuring safety of workers in factories and other related businesses.

The circular said the engineer would be in charge of ensuring worker safety and machinery standards and minimising occupational injuries or other damages which could have adverse consequences on production as a whole.

"At the same time, such measure would not doubt contribute to reducing the problem of unemployment among Jordanian engineers in the Kingdom," the circular said.

The circular said that the presence of an engineer in the factories and other firms would be in accordance with International Labour Organisation's (ILO) instructions and standards.

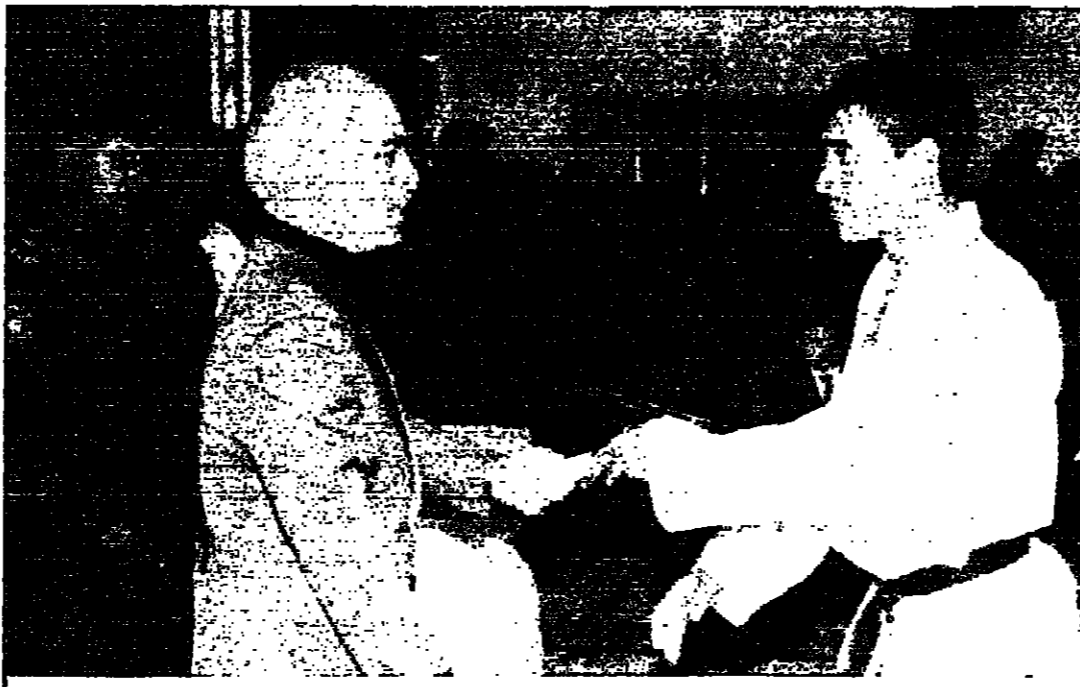
Feasibility study for Irbid sewerage, water treatment

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Water and Irrigation Mohammad Saleh Keilani Sunday signed an agreement with a joint venture of a local and a German company to carry out a JD 250,000 feasibility study for a sewerage system and waste water purification plants in Irbid Governorate.

The project will benefit almost 265,000 citizens in Irbid and 15 residential concentrations in the governorate. The study and the implementation process are expected to take two years.

Also on Sunday, Keilani chaired a meeting of a special technical committee formed to propose solutions to the problem of bad odours emanating from Baqaa and Khirbet Al Samra waste-water purification plant. The bad odours have been the subject of complaint of the people living near the plant. Keilani was briefed by the engineers in charge on the measures taken to remedy the situation.

The measures included the construction of a new line for carrying the treated water from the final plant's exit point to the plant's entry point with the aim of shortening the time taken to treat waste water at oxidation ponds and to reduce organic concentration in the waste water flowing into the plant. The committee also proposed setting up special points for treating waste water with chlorine.



Royal Guards graduate in tae-kwan-do

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein Sunday attended a graduation ceremony of a group of army troops serving with the Royal Guard Corps who completed a training course in tae-kwan-do.

The King, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and other officials watched tae-kwan-do performances by the graduates.

The King distributed awards to the graduates and congratulated them on their efforts.

The commander of the force presented the King with a gift to mark the royal birthday Tuesday.

Organised push and failure of alternatives behind Islamists

By Ghadeer Taber
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The absence of political parties and the apparent failure of other ideologies in the past to provide solutions to major problems have propelled 32 Islamist candidates into the 80-seat Lower House of Parliament, according to many observers and analysts as well as Arab diplomats.

The stunning success of Muslim Brotherhood candidates and their allies in the first general election in 22 years has raised many questions about the trends and pulse of the country. Did the Islamists capture over one-third of the seats in Parliament simply because they were the only permitted group in the country or is this the reflection of frustration with other systems to address the economic/political/cultural quagmire that many Arab countries are seeking?

Almost all analysts interviewed by the Jordan Times underlined the fact that the Muslim Brotherhood has been allowed to operate as a charity for the last 33 years while other political parties have been banned by the government since 1957.

their problems. The Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) position that a Palestinian state could be set on the West Bank and Gaza has little appeal for those whose homes are in mandate Palestine from which the state of Israel was carved out in 1948.

Furthermore, even in those electoral districts where the population of Jordanians of Palestinian origin is low, this Islamist stand enjoyed high popularity since it was based on the slogan that "Palestine is not only Arab but also Muslim land."

Sifting through the shambles of predictions that Islamist candidates would only gain a maximum of 15 seats in Parliament, some analysts also attribute the success of the Muslim Brotherhood and its allies to the failure of other candidates with different political persuasions to "get their message across and appeal to the voters."

One Western analyst commented that few of the non-Islamic candidates focused their campaigns on specific issues. For example, none of the candidates in the affluent Third District of Amman told the voters that they want to encourage private enterprise in the Kingdom. "This is very important for the upper class," Anani observed. He cited the defeat of prominent businessmen candidates in the district as an example of the shortcoming.

Another major factor behind the Islamist candidates' show of strength in the final result chart is seen as the well-knit organisational structure they maintained from the very start of the campaign right through to polling day.

"They ensured that they could garner almost every vote they could count on," commented a West German observer living here for the past two years. "It is also a safe bet that those who did not vote would not have voted for Islamist candidates anyway."

According to an Egyptian political science professor, "Those who did not vote at all might not have known whom to vote for in the first place."

"Many were not committed to a certain candidate like the supporter of the Brotherhood," he said. "This line of thought could be directly linked to the fact that non-Islamist candidates, whether Arab nationalist, leftist or any other ideologue in the political spectrum, did not have the chance to organise and capture the hearts of the people which the Muslim Brotherhood apparently did to secure what

many interpret as "almost 90 per cent of what they could have hoped for."

The failure of other political parties and ideologies in the Arab World as a whole has also contributed to the success of the Islamists in Jordan, according to Anani. In his assessment, Islam has been growing in popularity as the paradigm for solutions all over the Arab World. "Arabs have tried pan-Arabism, socialism, Baathism, whether Syrian or Iraqi, and they have failed," said Anani.

"People watch what is happening in Sudan and Somalia with apprehension," Anani pointed out. "No solution has worked, and the people drew their lesson from these examples."

Civil wars in Arab states and inter-Arab feuds also fuelled the "sense of frustration of the people," he added.

Even Iran, a much-touted Islamic experiment, is not viewed as a true model of political Islam. "We do not want to be like Iran; it is not an example of an Islamic state for us," said a young woman wearing an Islamic headscarf, expressing the view of many other supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood. "We want people in Parliament who are honest and will not be corrupt as in the past," she said in an interview in the poorer Second voting district of Amman.

Anani also cites the psychology of Arabs, especially the young generation, as a contributing factor to the Islamist victory in the polls. He believes that many Arabs feel "humiliated for the Arab failure to cash in on the energy bonanza" and to attain real development in their countries despite the great inflow of petrodollars.

Another analyst agrees with Anani that young Arabs, especially those who are college educated, are frustrated with the status quo where they believe they have no opportunity to play a central role in society. "Many young people are drawn to Islamists because they think maybe they will open a door which has been closed for them," the Western analyst said.

An Arab journalist contends that the Islamists were successful "because our basic education is Islamic in orientation."

"Most people in the country understand the basis of the religion which make the Islamist platform the easiest to understand and adopt," he said. "It is part of our culture, everyone understands it because it is not imported."

Jordan hosts preparatory 'Education for All' meeting

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Officials from 18 Arab countries gathered in Amman Sunday for a meeting to discuss problems impeding basic education in the Arab region ahead of a United Nations international conference to be held in Thailand next year.

The three-day meeting, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, is one of 10 preparatory sessions in different parts of the world to provide regional ideas to be incorporated in a world-wide charter on "Education for All," which will be debated at the conference in March, according to a statement by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), sponsors of the meeting.

Part from the charter on "Education for All," the conference in Thailand will provide a framework for action pertaining

to a global effort to resolve problems facing basic educational needs.

The UNICEF statement said that regional consultations stem from the urgent need to meet the challenge of basic education denied to millions of human beings around the world.

It said 100 million primary school-age children were not in school and one in five adults around the world was illiterate.

In the Arab World, which is home for 200 million people, nearly 62 million are believed to be illiterate.

UNICEF said the purpose of the conference was to bring together world leaders, government delegations from all countries, international and non-governmental organisations and eminent educators with the aim of forging a global commitment to providing good quality primary schooling for all children around the world and essential know-

ledge and skills for adults to cope with the demands of the modern world.

Ahead of the preparatory meeting, UNICEF Regional Director Richard Reid and Dr. Mohammad Kazem, regional director of the Amman office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) held a press conference here to expound the aims and objectives of the Amman meeting and the Thailand conference.

Reid said UNICEF was deeply impressed with Jordan's achievements in the education sector, including programmes to eradicate illiteracy.

Kazem outlined the general educational situation in the developing nations and obstacles impeding the development of basic education for school-age children as well as the needs to link education to the society's needs.

Justice Minisry sets up legal documentation centre

AMMAN (JT) — The Ministry of Justice is taking steps to promote the function of its judicial institute by setting up a legal documentation centre specialised in judicial affairs.

A statement issued by the ministry said Sunday that the centre was bound to benefit lawyers, researchers and institute affiliates as well as judges. The centre is being created with the help of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA), which will provide publications, technical advice and trained staff to set up the centre and operate it, the statement said.

The DLDNA will classify and

display more than 7,000 volumes of various publications which are now in the institute's possession.

Minister of Justice Rafea Al Wazani said in July that the institute had two aims: first to upgrade the existing judicial system by arranging for 250 judges to take courses in the institute at the rate of at least six annual courses accommodating at least 20 judges.

The second aim is to prepare new judges of law school graduates for appointment in the judicial system of Jordan.

The institute earlier this year announced an entrance contest to which 133 lawyers had applied of whom only 35 were accepted for the initial courses.

According to the minister, the teaching staff comprise judges, teachers from the Faculty of Law at the University of Jordan and two teachers from the Egyptian Judicial Institute.

In establishing the institute, the Ministry of Justice enlisted the help of specialised institutions in Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, Algeria, France and West Germany, according to Wazani.

The statement Sunday said a team of judges and experts from DLDNA has now embarked on the necessary procedures for the new centre to promote the institute's operations.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

CROWN PRINCE AWARDS: Minister of Education Adnan Badran deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, in delivering certificates of appreciation to those who contributed to supporting the Crown Prince's Award, since its creation three years ago. The Crown Prince's Award aims at helping the youth to develop their potential, personalities, capacities and to strengthen the spirit of community-based voluntary work. The award also aims to promote the spirit of participation and cooperation and to discover the innovative talents of the youth.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS: Swiss Ambassador-designate to Jordan Dino Scioli Sunday handed Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi a copy of his credentials as ambassador to Jordan. Scioli succeeds Harald Borner, who left for a new post at home last month. Borner served as ambassador of Switzerland here since 1985.

IRAQI LEADER VISITS PAVILIONS: The Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council's vice-chairman, Izzat Ibrahim, Sunday toured Jordan's pavilion at the Baghdad International Fair. (Petra)

NEW STAMPS: The Post Office and Postal Savings Corporation has issued new stamps to mark the anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday. The new stamps are in three denominations, 40 fils, 50 fils and 60 fils. (Petra)

BOOK SOCIETY: Minister of Culture and Information Nasoub Al Majali has approved the formation of a "Friends of Library and Book Society." The society aims to promote reading habits and increase people's awareness of the importance of books. (Petra)

EXHIBITION: An art exhibition, marking His Majesty King Hussein's birthday anniversary was opened at Yarmouk University Sunday by the University President Mohammad Hamdan. On display are 40 photographs and paintings by university students depicting images from Karak, Shobak, Ma'in, Petra and Wadi Rum.

TALKS ON SAVINGS: Jordan will take part in a five-day seminar of world saving banks to begin Monday in Cairo. The seminar will discuss banking services in the world, especially in the Middle East. It will also study the experiences of the participating countries in this field.

SWEDISH POLICY: A Swedish lecturer, Dr. Sony Person from Gothenburg University in Sweden, Sunday delivered a lecture on Sweden's policy on Middle East issues. Person outlined Sweden's diplomatic activity on the Palestinian issue since the United Nations Palestine partition resolution. He also stressed Sweden's positive policy towards the Palestinian issue. (J.T.)

CAEU REVIEW: A committee of the permanent representatives at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) held a meeting Sunday in Amman to follow up the implementation of CAEU resolutions. The three-day meetings will discuss the agenda of the 52nd CAEU ministerial council session and recommendations of various committees. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammad Al Qadouni displaying oil and watercolour paintings depicting nature in Jordan, at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ Islamic calligraphy exhibition at Jordan National Gallery.
- ★ A book exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

East German sweep to continue

(Continued from page 1)

Krenz who gambled that free travel would at least stem the exodus by about 250,000 East Germans since the start of the year.

"The wall will never be what it used to be. It remains a memorial to inhumanity," West German President Richard von Weizsaecker, a former mayor of West Berlin, said at an emotional Sunday mass.

Nearly chaotic scenes were reported at border crossings.

About 800,000 East Germans were expected in West Berlin alone, with a massive influx from other countries joining the celebration. Hundreds of

thousands of East Germans headed to other parts of West Germany.

Von Weizsaecker struck a somber note, speaking of the enormous problems East Germany faces as a result of the refugee exodus that preceded the easing of travel restrictions.

"Winter is at the door, the ailing have to be taken care of," Von Weizsaecker said, alluding to his neighbour's shattered economy and its severe shortage of medical workers, many of whom have emigrated.

"The West should be ready to help East Germany with open hearts and open doors," Weizsaecker appealed.

Officials struggling to count the human tide said about a million people flooded into West Berlin for a weekend-long carnival and hundreds of thousands of others swarmed across the border with West Germany in endless streams of cars.

At one newly-opened crossing in the West German state of Hesse, traffic from the east backed up 30 kilometres.

East Germans used to queuing felt almost at home in long lines outside banks and department stores in West Berlin as they waited to shop or collect the 100 marks (\$34) in "welcome money" each receives from West Germany.

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Fall of the wall

WHEN the Berlin Wall started tumbling down Friday, it signalled not only the breakdown of barriers between the two Germanys but also between East and the West on continental Europe. To be sure the wall in itself is a relic of a by-gone era linked with the immediate consequences of World War II and an epitome of the cold war that developed between the "allies" after the defeat of Nazi Germany. But with the wind of change blowing ever more faster across Eastern Europe and with reformation taking firmer roots there, the reasons d'etre for the construction and maintenance of that wall obviously ceased to exist. And with the fall of the physical wall between East and West Berlin, the remaining "walls" between the two sides will likewise be dismantled soon to usher in a new era of openness and pluralism in the whole of Europe.

Credit goes first to the East German people whose show of strength in support of toppling the remnants of the archaic edifices that belong to an era long gone was the main instrument for change. But credit is also due to the new leadership in East Germany as well for accepting the wind of change that swept through their country. And with Moscow signalling its tacit approval of the rapid transformations within the political structure of East Germany, there was not much left that could slow down the momentum of positive developments between the two Germanys.

Thus it came to pass that the whispers about German unity have grown in size and loudness and now has become the talk of Europe. Still it has not escaped the minds of Western and Eastern European nations that a united Germany would create a formidable power within Europe that some of them would fear. The sheer economic size of a united Germany could dominate the European Community and send shock waves across the entire world. By all standards a new super economic power would be created with the rebirth of a united Germany. But this is inevitable for it would be unnatural and against the course of history to ever expect the perpetuation of status quo ante between the two Germanys forever. The German people constitute one people and clearly they will always be one people no matter what artificial barriers are erected between them. Hopefully, however, the process of unification between the two existing Germanys can be pursued with caution and with the cooperation and consent of the two governments lest the forces of destabilisation be unleashed in Europe. Rectification of illogical phenomena often requires gentle and delicate processes and the case of the two Germanys is no different.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordanian dailies Sunday followed up debates on Jordan's parliamentary elections in 22 years with detailed analysis and projects in the editorials and the opinion columns alike.

Al Ra'i Arabic daily said that now Jordanians are satisfied that the elections were fair and free, one can only look to the new parliament as a forum to bring about changes for the better and to live up to expectations. In the coming parliament sessions Jordanians do not expect to see only opposition by a certain bloc against the wishes and the ideas of the executive authorities, but rather close cooperation in the course of discharging the government's duties and responsibilities, the paper said. Supporting the government should not be a target in itself, but rather a show of cooperation in the course of conducting government business which will affect the whole country and its citizens, said the paper. Our deputies, the paper added, should serve as a good example to the people and prove that they are worthy of the trust invested in them by the electorate. Therefore, the paper concluded, blocs formed by the candidates during the election campaign should not necessarily continue in parliament and should not restrict the deputies' moves and constructive work.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily reminds the new parliament deputies that the election was triggered by the bloody rioting which took place in southern Jordan in April of 1989, with people calling for solutions for their economic problems. Abdulrahman Omar says that the whole population supported moves towards election, and a democratic life in the Kingdom, and no one during the riots, not even the people of the south, demanded more mosques to be built as there was no need for this demand and there was no religious crisis in the country. People, the writer says, have the right to express their views but within the limits of the law, and what they expect now is a practical move on the part of parliament to find solutions for the economic problems. The writer proposes separating religious matters from the state affairs as a first step towards approaching the numerous economic issues. He says it remains to be seen whether the Muslim Brotherhood who suddenly found themselves in parliament will be willing to cooperate with the other factions in parliament or will they direct their efforts towards implementing their own religious programmes, thus creating further conflicts in the country. What should be done, Omar suggests, is that the Muslim Brotherhood must not be allowed to politicise religion because such practice does severe harm to the country and its national unity.

Sawt Al Shabab daily discussed the Shamir plan for elections in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The paper said that it seems that the Western countries are convinced of this plan which is not even backed by the extremist factions within Shamir's own government. The paper said that the plan is still to be accepted by Egypt and the PLO, the prime negotiators with the Israelis on the future of the Palestinian land. The paper said that Israel itself is not confident that the plan will go ahead and succeed, even with the blessings of Washington; and therefore, it is now searching for substitute representatives of the Palestinian people to replace the PLO in the coming talks on the elections. What Israel hopes to find now is a group of Palestinians willing to accept the Shamir plan without any question. What is happening in the Middle East political game, said the paper, is very complicated for all parties other than Israel which is playing for time and aiming to achieve its own objectives.

The USSR and Israel — the Soviet media's view

By Julia Slater

SOVIET media treatment of Israel has changed strikingly in the past few months. For many years Israel was only shown in a negative light — though this did not work entirely against it, for many liberal-minded citizens not unattracted to the line that anything the state criticised must *ipso facto* be good. As with Soviet media treatment of all issues, the line was laid down and there was no public debate. But glasnost and the "new thinking" in Soviet foreign policy have put an end to this.

Although there is relatively little publicity about Soviet-Israeli commercial and cultural ties, Israel has started to appear as a subject of personal reflections and impressions by Soviet journalists and others, and the issue of what level of relations there should be between the two countries, which has long been a subject of debate behind the scenes among experts, is now coming into the open.

After glasnost

There are many specialists who consider, as the Soviet government still does, that there cannot be diplomatic relations until Israel changes its policy and agrees to an international conference on the Palestinian issue. But other voices take a different line. One such is the well known political journalist Aleksandr Bovin, who contributed an important piece to *Zvezdya* at the end of August. His argument was as follows. While it is true that the Palestinians are becoming more moderate and realistic, the PLO still makes ambiguous statements and the Israelis are therefore justified in claiming that they cannot be trusted. Israel refuses to accept a Palestinian state, and

there is no prospect of it changing its position, even under international pressure. Neither war nor the intifada is likely to liberate territory for the State of Palestine. An international conference would be useful only in as far as it would make clear the intentions and positions of the various parties. The situation is deadlocked. Confrontations will escalate; fundamentalism (a term he does not define) will grow stronger on both sides. It is important to try to take steps that might improve the situation: "I mean, in particular, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Israel."

Prominent Soviet personalities have started to visit Israel and report on it. One of the first was Vitaly Korotich, the editor in chief of the magazine *Ogonek*, now regarded as one of the most daring and controversial publications in the USSR. A long article in the August issue was devoted to this trip, during which he travelled widely and met a range of well known figures, including Ezer Weizman, Moshe Arens, and Meir Wilner, the general secretary of the Israeli Communist party. The article ends with interviews with Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres. He reported finding a lot of interest in the USSR and sympathy towards it — he even claims that it has become fashionable in some homes to watch Soviet television.

He found a general admiration for perestroika among Israelis, and a widespread feeling that Israel could do with some of the same. He admits that he did see, in the street and on TV, rallies for religious and Zionist extremists; he compared them to the meetings of the Soviet anti-semitic group Pamyat, "a spiritual salmonella, not a fatal epidemic, but a dangerous one." But his overriding impression was that most Israelis want change, want something to move. He even wrote

that apart from the most die-hard hardliners in the Israeli government, few people believe that the situation can be solved without the participation of the super-powers.

Sympathy for Israel

As for the Soviet Union, Korotich believes that it cannot be indifferent to what is happening, and although it will never accept "Israel's chauvinistic, aggressive policy towards the Arabs", today's political reality requires "flexibility". The dangerous situation demands "committed, daily, serious, benevolent interest" from everyone, including the USSR. It is a sympathetic picture he paints of a country with problems, certainly — he promises that *Ogonek* will return some time to the subject of the "pain, unappeased thirst for justice, nostalgia and age-old wrongs of many peoples which have got dangerously entangled in the Middle East". It is a very Soviet-oriented article; he writes as he found, but he doesn't seem to have looked very far.

Korotich avoids any investigation of the Palestinian situation, but at least his article reads as if he had asked his own questions. Soviet television has recently been showing a series of pieces from its first ever reporter in Israel, Yevgeny Kiselev. Most have been shown on the Sunday evening International Panorama programme, a magazine of filmed reports from Soviet correspondents all over the world. Although it is usual practice for these reports to be shot by Soviet cameramen, Kiselev has been accompanied by Israeli crews throughout. His first piece was innocuous enough: it dealt with the Russian Orthodox Church in Jerusalem — though for some reason the report was framed with street scenes of people en-

joying themselves in West Jerusalem of an evening, and archive footage of Israeli forces capturing the Old City in 1967.

His next report was a visit to a kibbutz: agriculture in the USSR is known to be in a parlous situation and the whole system of landholding is a burning topic so this would be of great interest to his viewers. He was highly impressed; the system of total equality he compared to the "war communism" that prevailed in the difficult times after the October Revolution, but the kibbutz that he visited was a thoroughly modern, highly efficient institution, he found. He marvelled at the excellent yields of cotton the kibbutz achieved, thanks to computer-controlled drip irrigation, (cotton production in Soviet Central Asia has been a disaster and a scandal) and recalled the Zionist pioneers who found dried up land and stony hills instead of "the land of milk and honey" which they expected, and for years had to "water it with the sweat of their brow." "Whatever you think of the Jewish colonisation of Palestine, you cannot but be enthused at the might of the mammoth fields and orchards all around," he said. He noted only one difficulty, namely that many young people are leaving, fed up with the regulations and lack of personal freedom. But as to who had the land before, who can or can't join, what the political affiliation was, or any other controversial aspect of the kibbutz system, there was not a hint.

Naive reports

The following week Kiselev interviewed Arens and Peres who reiterated their well known stands. As in his interview with Korotich, Peres stressed the deep feelings the Israelis have for Russia — remarks which went down well. Kiselev's fourth report fea-

tured Jerusalem, and an interview with its mayor Teddy Kollek. He prefaced it with a brief historical account of the proclamation of the state of Israel in May 1948 and the ensuing war: "But really the war had started even earlier; the chain reaction of terror and counter-violence between Arabs and Jews was already in full swing. To this very day there is debate as to where the starting point lies in the history of bloody internecine killing." Certainly he gave viewers no enlightenment. Nor did they get much enlightenment about the present day, though he did show contrasting pictures of a lively West Jerusalem by night and the Old City in pitch darkness, except for a military searchlight. Astonishingly, he showed a crowd of Orthodox Jews throwing stones to protest at the desecration of the Sabbath and commented, over a film of water cannon being used against them: "Their demonstrations are broken up by the police by almost the same methods as are the demonstrations by Palestinians."

It was not until the fifth film that he set foot in the occupied territories — travelling in an Israeli army vehicle from Tel Aviv to Nabulus via Ramallah. Ramallah was deserted, on strike at the call of the uprising leaders — "it will go badly with anyone who does not heed the order", he explained. "Tension hangs in the air. It is electrified with hatred and fear. My heart tells me something is about to happen." But nothing did; the driver refused to drive through the centre of town. In Nabulus he interviewed the head of the civil administration, and tried to film in the streets — though not in the Qasaba — accompanied not only by a military press attaché, but by an armed patrol plus the camera crew. He managed to interview a Palestinian in the street, who told

him that the intifada would go on until the Palestinians were allowed a state.

"Yes that's what the Palestinians think and say, though may be not all of them. But even had my interviewee thought differently, he wouldn't have dared say so in public, for as soon as we went up to him, a crowd of silent men gathered round, hanging on every word he said." Twice already Kiselev had mentioned the severe punishment meted out to suspected collaborators; he did not notice that these threatening "silent men" were quite happy to be filmed. To be fair to Kiselev, he did talk, albeit briefly, about the numbers of victims, about Al Najah University being closed, about Israeli use of TV film to track down activists, about Israelis refusing to serve in the territories. But it was clear that he believed everything he was told, and did not wonder about the mechanics of occupation.

No one could deny the importance of glasnost, or its benefits, but there has not yet evolved a tradition of investigative or questioning journalism. And the long years of facile anti-Zionism have perhaps left an information gap so that Soviet journalists quite simply do not know what questions they should be asking. Nor do they have a network of informants outside those provided by the government press office. A commentator on a Soviet Hebrew language broadcast told Israeli listeners recently that the aim of perestroika is to allow the public to take part in decision making, and that therefore there should be a full public debate on issues. This is excellent, of course, but informed debate requires all round information. It is a pity that the Soviet journalists have so far been either too ignorant or too polite to probe beneath the surface — Middle East International, London.



James Baker



George Bush

Middle East Bush and Baker at a turning point

By Wolf Blitzer

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker are eager to see some serious diplomatic movement toward an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue. But are they prepared to pay the price?

Baker, in particular, has been devoting a considerable amount of his limited time to that objective. Yet, one year into the Bush administration, the prospects for success are not impressive and it remains unclear how far the administration is prepared to go to push the peace process forward.

There is a widespread sense in Washington that Bush and Baker have come to a turning point. Will the administration, given the significant procedural and substantive differences dividing Israel and the Palestinians, quietly walk away from the problem by delegating it to lower-level American functionaries? Or, despite the genuine political risks, will it become more actively involved at the highest levels in narrowing the gaps?

Administration insiders suggest that the State Department is considerably more willing than the White House to address the Arab-Israeli problem aggressively. White House officials, concerned with other problems on the U.S. agenda and convinced that the likelihood of success in the Middle East is remote, would rather withdraw.

One thing is clear to all concerned. Without a very active U.S. role, the chances of implementing the Israeli proposal for Palestinian elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will

dwindle to nothing. Bush, experienced in the ways of the Middle East, is certainly aware of this fact. But he is gun-shy and coy. By all accounts, he will move ahead only if the secretary of state actively encourages that approach.

Baker is the key U.S. player. He has won a grudging and conditional Israeli "yes" to his five-point framework proposal. And he is bracing for an equally grudging and conditional "yes" from Egypt and the PLO.

It is the peace process, more than other Middle East issues, that occupies senior officials. They are not paying much attention to background noises.

Thus, they are largely ignoring the steady stream of angry reports from the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem about Israel's alleged mistreatment of Palestinians in the territories. How often can the same tune be played without losing its impact? Indeed, the consulate's credibility has come to be questioned by some administration officials.

The news reports of Israel's ties with South Africa have also had little apparent effect.

And there is scant interest in the latest U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation talks that convened this week at the Strategic Air Command (SAC) headquarters in Omaha. Meanwhile, however, Israeli officials in the U.S. are feeling more pressure — not only from the administration, but also from much of the U.S. news media. Israel is expected to come to terms with the PLO, the concept of an Israeli-PLO dialogue is an appealing one. — *The Jerusalem Post*.

Britons contemplate life after Magie

By Maureen Johnson
The Associated Press

LONDON — For the first time, Margaret Thatcher is giving Britons a glimpse of a future without her all-embracing presence. And her admission of political mortality is likely to intensify the war of succession that began to stir last month at her Conservative Party's annual convention.

Thatcher, who only six months ago looked unassailable, has been looking increasingly vulnerable and defensive. An economic slump, culminating in the resignation of Chancellor Nigel Lawson on Oct. 26, has confronted her with possibly the worst crisis of her decade in office.

Early this month, in an interview with the Sunday Correspondent newspaper, she said she is likely to step down sometime after the next election, which must be held by mid-1992.

"I think people would think it was time for someone else to carry the torch," she said.

At 64, midway through a third five-year term, her comment shouldn't have been all that surprising. The fact that it created a furor is testimony to the profound impact she has had on British life.

Yet even before Mrs. Thatcher triggered her latest crisis by forcing Lawson out, contenders for 10 Downing Street such as former Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine and Deputy Prime Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe already had been sending out veiled challenges to Mrs. Thatcher's rule.

With inflation above 7 per cent, interest rates at an eight-year high of 15 per cent and the trade deficit hitting new records, the gloss had gone off the Thatcher boom and the opposition Labour Party was averaging a 10-point lead in opinion polls.

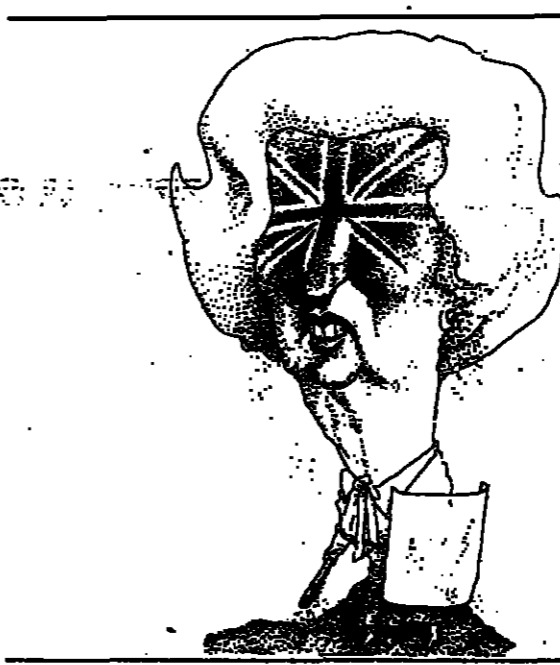
Then came Lawson's bombshell, depriving Mrs. Thatcher of the man she herself had credited with turning Britain's economic fortunes around. Thus her interview with the Sunday Correspondent, published Nov. 5, became something of a starter's pistol in the race to succeed her.

Lawson said he resigned because Mrs. Thatcher ignored his ultimatum to sack Sir Alan Walters, her part-time economic adviser. Lawson accused Walters of undermining his policies.

His resignation forced a shuffle in which the three senior ministers changed hands. In the view of many commentators, it gave the 22-member cabinet more power over Mrs. Thatcher, if only because she can't afford to lose another senior minister.

"The world has changed for her. Changed utterly... The fear has gone out of those formerly timid men who surrounded her cabinet table," commented the pro-Thatcher Daily Express newspaper.

At the heart of the crisis are



two issues: Mrs. Thatcher's personal style and Britain's place in Europe — the issue set to dominate the British political agenda in the 1990s.

The style issue is an old one: Mrs. Thatcher as the nanny-prime minister, convinced she alone is right; Mrs. Thatcher the hectoring bully; Mrs. Thatcher the crusading free-marketeer, whose hatred of Socialism leads her to savage everything from organised labour to the cherished National Health Service; Mrs. Thatcher the handbagger, a term drawn from the popular caricature of an iron lady who slaps down critics with her handbag.

The Lawson dispute was, on the face of it, about whether Britain should join the currency-stabilising exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System, which links nine of the 12-nation EEC's currencies.

Lawson, who had already been trying to steady the economy by

tying the pound to the powerful deutschemark, wanted to join as soon as possible. Mrs. Thatcher, under pressure from Lawson and Howe, has agreed in principle to join under strict conditions.

But she sounds unenthusiastic and Walters called the European Monetary System a "half-baked" idea.

Many observers believe that Mrs. Thatcher's attitude is symptomatic of an island nation's "persistently ambiguous attitude towards European integration," as commentator Robert Manthorpe put it in the Financial Times.

Mrs. Thatcher's foreign policy has ridden along on her warm relationship with former U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, allowing her to project Britain as a world power.

But President George Bush seems more interested in the European continent than its is-

lands, and West Germany is far better placed than Britain to meet the economic challenge of a transformed Soviet bloc.

Meanwhile, the Thatcher Euro-bashing of the 1980s, caricatured as the Britan-vs.-foreigners approach, has given way to worries that Mrs. Thatcher will miss the boat and end up marginalised in both Europe and Washington.

"Two years ago she was arguably the most respected statesperson in the world," said Michael Dobbs, a former senior Conservative Party official. "Yet in just a few months her simply unrestrained enjoyment of a good punch-up has left her virtually friendless on the diplomatic scene."

A Harris poll for the BBC in October showed 62-per cent disapproval of Mrs. Thatcher's attitude towards Britain's European allies.

"The poison is at the heart of this government in that its leader is unable to command the support of the best men in conservative politics," commented Hugo Young, a Thatcher biographer and columnist in London's liberal Guardian newspaper.

Europe has shaken the government before. In 1986, a battle was waged in the cabinet over whether to sell an ailing British helicopter company to an American company or a European consortium. Heseltine, who favoured the European option, lost out and resigned. He is now Mrs. Thatcher's likeliest successor.

Europe is heading towards greater unity, bringing the corporate, mildly Socialist doctrines prevalent on the continent into growing confrontation with the robust individualism espoused by the Thatchers.

So for British politics, Europe looks like a drama that will run and run.

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Pulling no punches

By Haya Hosseini

ART VALUE

Rubbish, said the man of culture. Makes no sense, said the sensible man. Follows no form, no structure, said the man in charge of the Arts.

But the people were no fools. For months, the sculpture stood in its apparent deformity: an amorphous figure assessing its past, smiling in mute irony over its present, in charge of its future. How did it do that?

They had placed the sculpture, that chiselled freak of a sculpture, in a bleak and unknown part of town. There was no sunlight to define its shapelessness. There were no shadows to regulate its contours. There was only grime and dimness. But the people went to see it because the publicity was good and people were bored. What they saw was not the ABC of art that they had been expecting; there were no clear guidelines over subject matter, no immediate ideas, answers, problems; nor was there definite form.

The shape that they saw offered a fusion of concepts, concepts that were deeply interrelated and yet simple enough to please a variety of eyes. The shape they saw offered unconventional rhythm and artistic defiance. It was an unprecedented art form. It was complicated only because it was unexampled.

But the people were no fools. How fresh, they were heard to have said.

I like that arm dangling down so wearily, someone had said. That's not an arm, said another, it takes only the outside form of an arm. It is, in fact, representative of elevation, supposed to suggest sublimity, exaltation.

What about its exhaustion? Presumably, the exhaustion here represents a worn-out exaltation, someone suggested.

Almost as though art is so sick of being taken for granted. And used so methodically, that person concluded.

These people are ignorant of these matters, said the man of culture. Culture has to be disciplined, doesn't it? What can you tell me about a formless form that doesn't follow artistic rules? bellowed the sensible man.

Well, it's chaotic, it's unruly, and quite frankly no-one in the department of arts understands it, said the man in charge of the Arts.

That moulded fantasy of a sculpture stood rubberlike in its dimly lit surroundings. It was not monumental, sublime, or beautiful. Even in a good light it would not have had its features enhanced or enriched. It was meant to be only a good example of the unexampled.

There is too much of the same thing here, one of the sculptors had said. We are not advocates of chaos, nor are we pseudo-artists. We are only using an art medium in a different way. That oddly shaped sculptural entanglement of ideas was not easily forgotten. In a town where the commonplace was taken to mean the rule, few artists or art lovers ever dared to venture outside the conventional dooms.

The sculpture stood suggestive in its oddity, in its shrivelled texture, gathering grime, but its mental labour was baffling: so much to be said in a piece of marble!

The years passed and the sculpture was put away. Its makers took it home and kept it there for a while. But soon it had to be removed from there too. There were no regrets, the artists themselves were fully aware of the mortality of things; they knew it wouldn't last forever.

But did that chiselled freak of a sculpture leave any seeds for artistic idiosyncrasy?

It did. One of some sculptors had another aesthetic endeavour and went on to carve an extremely shrewd and interesting piece. The men of culture, arts, crafts, the men of sensitivity and sensibility, the men of understanding and knowledge all condemned it as rubbish and refused to exhibit it.

But the piece was finally exhibited, and people were heard admiring it all the time.

What is the world coming to, said the men of culture who had inherited nothing of importance from their grandfathers.

What do they see in that mess? said their colleagues who had never picked a book up since high school.

In that part of town, art did flourish eventually because art always does in spite of obstacles and because the people were no fools.

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Cambodia: The road to recovery

By Christophe Peschoux

This is the last in a two-part series on Cambodia

PHNOM PENH — In 1979 Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's former ruler, was quoted as saying: "The humble Cambodian people are the greatest. Their name is that they get the worst leaders — I am not sure I was the best, but at least my rule was the kindest."

Looking at Cambodia's history for the past two decades, one sees a succession of leaders from all sectors of the political spectrum who share a rare talent for mismanagement and for some criminal tendencies. Never before were the people's welfare and the goals of the leaders so far apart.

Today the casual observer in Phnom Penh will notice signs of change — signs that may herald a new era of political concern for the welfare of the people. Having passed through fire and brimstone to be catapulted into the 20th century, Cambodia may at last be on the way to recovery.

Cambodians want peace. The estimated 250,000 refugees who live behind barbed wire on the Thai border — the victims of years of deprivation — are obsessed by the hope that peace will come and that they will be able to leave the desolation of the camps and return home. Each conversation with the few Western visitors ends with "when will we be able to go back?" At the same time, the men who have placed themselves as leaders of the Cambodian resistance seem bent on continuing the fight to satisfy dreams of power. The most active of the three resistance groups is the shadowy Khmer Rouge, who are said to have stockpiled tonnes of weapons inside Cambodia so a major offensive can be mounted in 1989/1990, taking advantage of the recent departure of the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops that had occupied Cambodia for the past 10 years.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, who are thought to have murdered at least 1.5 million of their countrymen while in power for four years until 1979, have already intensified the fighting since the Vietnamese left in September. In late October they claimed to have conquered the city of Pailin near the border with Thailand, an area famous for its mining of precious stones. Undermined by the failure of the Paris peace talks this summer and continuing guerrilla warfare on its borders, the Phnom Penh govern-

ment installed by the Vietnamese occupation forces may be on the way to winning national recognition by its policy of openness and détente launched about two years ago.

It is still too early to evaluate the results of these overtures inside as well as outside Cambodia, but the popularity of young Prime Minister Hun Sen seems on the rise. It's an uphill battle for this socialist regime born from the ashes of the Khmer Rouge's Democratic Kampuchea. The national rebellion against the Vietnamese occupation filled the jails and was felt everywhere in the country. Not that the Cambodians were not grateful to the Vietnamese for getting rid of ruler Pol Pot's butchers, but the intervention appeared motivated by territorial ambition and regional politics.

Cut off from popular support, the reconstruction of Cambodia went through a phase of organised chaos from 1979 through 1986, during which the Vietnamese put in place of rigid police state similar to that existing in Vietnam at the time. Many were thrown in prison without judgment or charges brought against them — thousands of opponents guilty only of wishing the Vietnamese home. Reports of torture were confirmed, and many detainees died in prison. Anti-Vietnamese feelings peaked in 1984 when thousands of Cambodians were drafted and sent to the western border to help curb incursions by foreign-based resistance troops. Told to reinforce the porous border by clearing an area filled with mines and malaria-bearing mosquitoes, the ill-prepared recruits had a slim chance of survival. During the last two years the political climate changed: fewer arrests were made and hundreds of political prisoners were sent home, because they had served their sentence, or because of measures of clemency introduced within the framework of national reconciliation. Little by little this nation weakened by war and oppression saw the heavy party structure lifted and was able to breathe again as Vietnamese contingents started going home in January 1988 and as the Vietnamese security apparatus which controlled everyday life was dismantled.

Phnom Penh residents are expressing relief, even though life is still a scramble for survival as this small nation remains ostracised by the international community which does not recognise the legitimacy of the current government. Undaunted, the Hun Sen government put forth a new constitution last May changing the name of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to "State of Cambodia." The document also outlines a series of reforms aiming at democratisation and marks Cambodia's return to a system of administration based on law: people regain the right to own land, to launch private businesses and trade; Buddhism becomes the official religion of the state and new laws abolish the death penalty and the use of torture to obtain proof of a crime, reinstating the accused's presumption of innocence until proven guilty. Cambodia is the second socialist nation, after East Germany in 1988, to have abolished the death penalty.

At the political level, the possibility of allowing a multi-party system was examined in depth, but the project was scuttled by the failure of the Paris peace

conference and the renewed guerrilla war on the border. Interviewed after his return from the Paris conference Prime Minister Hun Sen explained: "If a political solution is found to this conflict, we will adopt a multi-party system; but there won't be any such system as long as the Khmer Rouge are part of the peace process. It would be suicide to try to deal with opposition outside our borders and within at the same time. Cambodia could fall prey to the same dangers it has already experienced."

Yet the prime minister admitted, "we must democratise our political system, or there won't be any progress. Already you should see the lively debates taking place at the National Assembly (parliament). The former personal adviser of Prince Sihanouk who came back home recently and has a long experience of parliamentary processes was flabbergasted at the free exchange and discussions that are without precedent here, he said. It shows that there can be a democratic debate within a one-party framework."

Obviously the regime is starting to tolerate dissent and to accept criticism within the party itself. Inspired by a few courageous personalities known for speaking to the point, many Cambodians now feel free to express their dissatisfaction with some aspects of government, thus

prompting a national debate on ways to make improvements. It has been a long time since freedom of speech was allowed in Cambodia.

Recently a commission of parliamentarians stigmatised "the serious violations of citizens' rights by the institutions dealing with arrests and imprisonment which continue to ignore and violate the law." Even the national daily "Kampuchea" echoes the debate; it reported on Aug. 11 in an article titled "Is the law respected and enforced?": "Almost each time parliamentarians meet they complain and point to some individuals who neither apply nor respect the law and use their political clout to infringe on the rights of the people. Yet in spite of these critics the problem remains unsolved." Similar reports are found in the party's newspaper titled "Pracheachon" (People), which also attacked nepotism among the ruling class and the timid sanctions given to abusers.

Popular humor lashed out with sayings like "the children of the poor go to war, those of the rich enlist with the police to get rich, and the children of the ruling class go abroad to study," or "if you steal a little, you will go to jail, but if you steal a lot you will gain power."

The potency of the debate emphasises the many hurdles that the government faces to re-establish

ish a legal form of administration offering protection to citizens. Says Prime Minister Hun Sen: "Our government is putting a priority on human rights. We firmly believe that no progress will be made while people's rights are not safeguarded. This is the most complex issue we must deal with; the past is so tainted with abuses that it becomes a matter of rooting out evil attitudes and habits of cruelty. Add to this the war which forces us to respond to the attacks of our enemies. End the war and the main cause of abuses would disappear."

Given a chance, Cambodia's will to survive and resiliency may carry it to recovery, burying for good the 500,000 victims of the war and the 1.5 million people killed by the Khmer Rouge's social experiments out of a total population of 7 million in 1975. When the communist extremists were overthrown in 1978 Cambodia had three choices: continue with an authoritarian rule as used by the Khmer Rouge, restore the old judicial system, or build from scratch a new infrastructure. This last option was chosen.

It has taken 10 years for some results to start showing. The problems denounced by parliament seem to stem from the attitude of some government representatives rather than from directives from higher-ups who would prefer arbitrary ruling. — World News Link.

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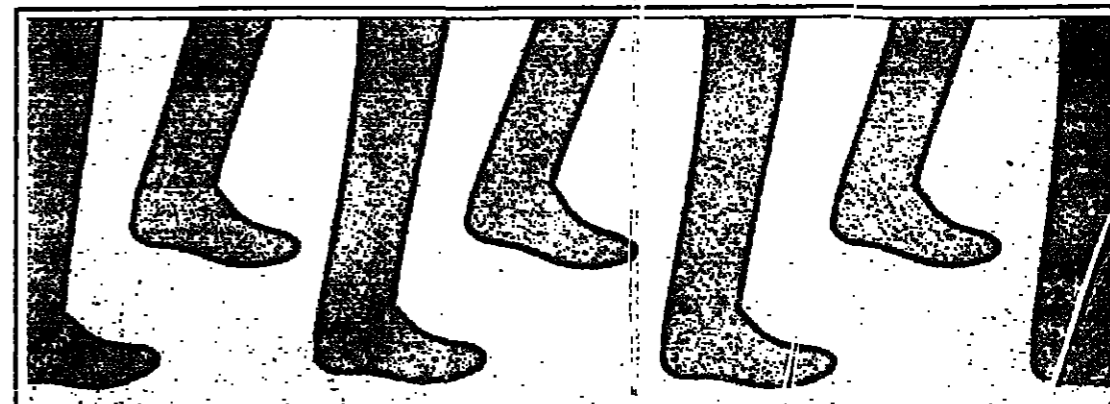
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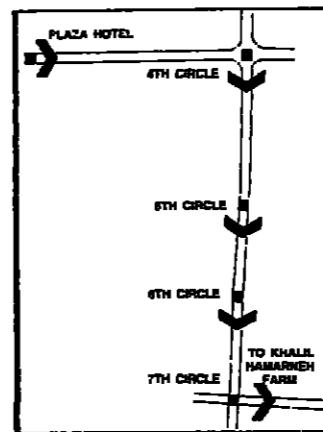
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'Middle income' debtor countries get backing from prominent banker

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A spokesman for international bankers is calling on creditor governments to reduce debts owed them by "middle income" countries like Argentina and Nigeria.

Creditor governments should negotiate delays in repayments of money owed to them, stretching them out beyond 10 years, said Horst Schulmann, head of the Institute of International Finance.

The institute is a group of 150 banks in the United States, Japan and Western Europe that hold most of the Third World's commercial debt.

Schulmann said in a speech that creditor governments also should grant longer grace periods during which only interest — not the principal of the loan — has to be paid, reduce interest rates and start stretching out repayments on new debts.

Noting that creditor governments have already given such help — including debt forgiveness — to the poorest countries, mainly in Africa, he suggested the time has come to extend the same type of help to other countries, such as those in Latin America.

When U.S. Secretary of State James Baker was secretary of the treasury in 1985, he singled out 15 heavily indebted "middle-income" countries that needed special help.

At that time, those 15 countries

had debts of \$437 billion, with \$274 billion of that amount owed to commercial banks and the rest to governments or inter-governmental bodies like the World Bank.

Schulmann noted that tentative debt restructuring agreements have been reached between banks and Mexico, the Philippines and Costa Rica — all involving some debt reduction.

The most important was with Mexico. A committee representing more than 400 banks dealt with \$52 billion of Mexico's debt. The banks got a choice among reducing the total, reducing interest rates, making new loans or some combination of the three.

Schulmann estimated that citizens from those 15 heavily indebted countries identified by Baker had \$255 billion worth of assets in safe havens like the United States and Switzerland at the end of last year.

"I firmly believe that repatriation of flight capital, as was the case in Chile, must be part of the solution of the debt problem," he said. "If it isn't, there may be no solution and banks may just walk away from these countries."

Meanwhile, the leaders of the

Third World nations will convene their first summit next May in what they hope will become an event paralleling the annual meetings of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized countries.

Jose Antonio Garcia Belaunde, secretary general at Peru's foreign ministry, said after a two-day preparatory meeting here that the venue of the conference had not yet been decided but would probably be one of the participating states.

Two more preparatory sessions would be held, the next in Geneva on Jan. 15, he added.

Garcia Belaunde said the idea for a regular annual summit of selected Third World nations was first mooted during a meeting in Lima three years ago of the Peruvian and Yugoslav presidents.

"With Algeria and India we later began to ask other countries to join," he told a news conference.

The concept was finalized during the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Belgrade two months ago. The 15 selected nations include non-aligned members Algeria, Argentina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. The others, outside the

non-aligned bloc, are Mexico and Brazil.

The Third World's \$1.3 trillion debt will feature high on what Garcia Belaunde described as an open summit agenda.

"The annual summits will discuss all kinds of relevant issues, including the need to boost South-South cooperation and to present a united front to the G-7 on our specific problems," he added.

Diplomats said the summit would cover much the same ground as the Group of Seven meetings, including development, debt, finance, money, trade, science and transfer of technology.

They said the G-15 initiative reflected frustration at developing nations being unable to open a dialogue on their economic problems with the industrialized world.

Until now they have coordinated their economic bargaining with the West through the much larger Group of 77, a United Nations umbrella body now comprising more than 100 members. "There was a real need for a fairly small and representative group of countries as counterweight to the G-7," Garcia Belaunde said.

Ministry to build school in Rweished

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agreement was signed in Amman Sunday for the construction of a school building in the Rweished development area which lies within the Hammam basin near the Iraqi and Syrian border.

A local company will build the school in the course of developing the 7,500-acre-kilometre area of semi-desert land, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, where the agreement was signed.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with other concerned departments, are undertaking the pilot project in the Hammam basin in accordance with plans laid down in the 1986-1990 five-year plan.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Rweished district constitutes 22 per cent of the Jordanian part of the 36,720 square kilometre basin which is inhabited by some 3000 people, according to Dr. Mohammad Shakhateh the pilot project's director.

The government embarked on initial stages of the project early last year and last June the Ministry of Agriculture, which is sponsoring the project, signed an agreement with a local company to drill six artesian wells in the Rweished area.

Shakhateh said that school, which will cost JD 110,000, would be a fully-integrated complex of

1,000 square metre area to be completed in 10 months.

This is a socio-economic development scheme designed to raise the standard of the local population and to develop their economic and social life.

Shakhateh said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, after the signing ceremony.

The Hammam area is divided among Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Syria. The four countries are cooperating in the basin project but each country is implementing its section close to the common border.

The local population lives on raising livestock and altogether they own 90,000 heads of sheep and 6,500 heads of camel.

According to Shakhateh, the project entails setting up eight water wells, each with a capacity of 50,000-100,000 cubic metres and building dams to hold rain water at the rate of three to five million cubic metres annually.

According to the project director, the Ministry of Agriculture is spearheading efforts to carry out a programme to provide essential services to the local inhabitants. These, he said, include schools, community centres, a centre for consumer goods and a cultural and recreational unit.

Agriculture Minister Bassam Al Saket and the manager of the local firm signed the school agreement.

Government plans change in legislation on investments

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government plans to submit to the Lower House of Parliament soon an amendment to a law on encouraging investments in the Kingdom, according to Industry and Trade Minister Ziyad Innab.

The amendment is bound to expand the authority to a committee set up by the Ministry of Industry and Trade to study economic projects and put forth recommendations about exemptions to be granted to each in accordance with the provisions of the law, Innab noted in a statement to Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily published Sunday.

The committee, he said, would be empowered to grant facilities to economic projects provided their capital did not exceed JD 1 million. Otherwise, approval for such facilities and exemptions must come from the Council of Ministers.

The minister said that 1989 witnessed a big increase in the volume of national exports and a drop in the volume of imports, which, he said, points to the soundness of the economic readjustment programme the government has adopted to overcome economic difficulties.

The minister said that Jordan was striving to increase national exports to bring in additional income of foreign exchange. In the course of achieving this goal, the government has no alternative but to deal strictly with factories to force them to abide by sets of specifications and standards adopted by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Innab pointed out.

He said that over the past two months the ministry ordered the closure of 10 factories and others have been issued warnings for violations of the ministry's regulations concerning specifications and standards.

Innab said manufacturers should be keen to market good quality products to enable Jordan compete with other nations.

While offering to consider all forms of cooperation with Western firms, Innab stressed the Soviet Union would remain East Germany's leading trade partner.

Subsidies keeping prices of everyday goods artificially low will have to be slashed, Innab said, but measures would be taken to lighten the burden for poorer families.

Food, rent and transport subsidies made up more than one-

Krenz promises urgent reforms

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany has promised to boost exports, slash subsidies and cut red tape, but the communist leadership still has to spell out its emergency programme to rescue the sinking economy.

Party leader Egon Krenz, admitting central planning has been based on wishful thinking rather than reality, promised an "action programme" in a speech printed in the official press.

Addressing a crisis meeting of the party's Central Committee, he warned citizens already complaining about goods shortages and poor services that they would have to tighten their belts further to pull the economy out of decline.

Krenz gave few hints on how his "market-oriented socialist planned economy" would work. East Germany has Eastern Europe's highest living standards but also suffers from serious pollution and shortages of housing, consumer goods and health services.

Krenz said East Germany had to increase its trade with both East and West European countries and was especially interested in large joint energy and chemical projects with West Germany.

He proposed talks with West Germany aimed at cutting both states' military arsenals and using the savings to tackle cross-border pollution. Filthy air and ecological damage in East Germany's southern industrial belt have fanned unrest there.

East Germany should also tailor production more for foreign markets, Krenz said, naming machine tools, textile and printing machinery and scientific equipment as its best export items.

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Subsidies keeping prices of everyday goods artificially low will have to be slashed, Krenz said, but measures would be taken to lighten the burden for poorer families.

Food, rent and transport subsidies made up more than one-

fifth of last year's 270 billion mark (\$135 billion) state budget. Krenz admitted the state hid its budget deficits by ignoring foreign debts, which diplomats said amounted to 9.5 billion marks (\$4.75 billion) to be set against the announced budget surplus of 233 million marks (\$116.5 million).

The new party leader, in office only three weeks, also pledged to slash the bureaucracy and make all managers consider the ecological effects of their plans.

He questioned whether East Germany, a leading computer manufacturer in Eastern Europe, should devote the large sums it does to producing state-of-the-art high-tech items.

"This looks like a real reform, but it's about three years behind what the Soviets are doing and about five or six years behind Hungary," one Western economic expert commented.

The state has rushed to plug gaps in key sectors crippled by the exodus of East Germans to the West.

About 600 soldiers and 385 men from the hated security police have been put to work driving delivery trucks, the official ADN news agency reported. More are getting ready to drive locomotives and drive factory buses.

The security police, who protesters have been demanding be put into productive work, will also transfer doctors from their own security health service to public hospitals, it said.

Meanwhile, East Berliners found themselves in a dazzling world of consumer luxury in West Berlin.

Many had never been inside a Western shop. Others retained only faint memories from before their communist leaders shut them behind the Berlin Wall in 1961.

Allowed through the wall for the first time in 28 years, they wandered around West Berlin's best known department store with an air of dazed wonderment, accepting the free "welcome" cups of coffee offered only to them.

As a special concession, the

Kadewe store, situated on the fashionable Kurfuerstendamm, was allowing them to pay in East German marks at the Western rate of 10 for one West German mark.

As one packed lift ascended inside the store, three young East German boys could hardly contain their excitement as a recorded voice intoned the names of each department.

When the doors opened to reveal a display of video recorders, televisions and radios, they burst through shouting "technik, technik (technology, technology)." Kadewe sales staff said the electronic goods department was proving one of the biggest magnets for the East Berliners.

Another was the confectionery department, where chocolates and sweets vanished rapidly. East Berliners stood amazed in the toiletry section by what was to them an incredible array of soaps and toothpastes.

But the exchange rate was too much for most of the Eastern visitors. Everywhere in the store strong Berlin accents could be heard saying: "I can't afford that."

"Leave it alone, Lieschen. Too expensive," one husband advised his wife as she stared at a whole smoked ham priced at 34.80 marks (19).

The bar selling special wines also proved off-limits to the East Berliners, attracting instead just two plump West Berlin women who sat discussing the events of the past 24 hours.

The attendant in the elegant cosmetics department also had little to report. "Nobody has paid for anything here in East marks, it's probably too expensive," she said.

But for Gisela Leander and many like her the lack of purchasing power was not disappointing. The 57-year-old woman said she had headed for the West first thing from Wolfersdorf, just outside East Berlin.

"I just came to look, and that was wonderful enough," she explained. "Especially just before Christmas."

IMF official angers Dhaka

DHAKA (AP) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) representative in Bangladesh is leaving the country following a row with the finance ministry, officials and diplomatic sources said. Philippe Beauregard, who managed the IMF office in Dhaka for the last one year, is leaving Nov. 30, a finance ministry official said speaking on condition of anonymity. He said the IMF headquarters in Washington agreed to replace Beauregard, who apparently angered senior finance ministry officials with a critical report on Bangladesh's credit and monetary policies. Beauregard has been prescribing "harsh monetary measures for Bangladesh which are not even acceptable to IMF headquarters," he said.

"Moreover, Beauregard's personal relations with Bangladeshi officials have not been good," he said. Finance Secretary M.K. Anwar said: "We have asked for a quick replacement of Beauregard after his one-year tenure in Bangladesh expired" on Oct. 20. He refused to elaborate, but added, "it has nothing to do with Bangladesh's good relations with IMF."

Trader X: New rouble-dollar rates push up black market

MOSCOW (R) — An arrested black market money changer was quoted as saying new official exchange rates have forced up the street value of the dollar.

The trader, identified only as "X" by the weekly Moscow News, said the rates, applied from Nov. 1, would not achieve the authorities' aim of dampening the illicit currency trade.

"How could anyone have hoped that a half-measure would yield serious results?" the trader told Moscow News.

The new rates peg the dollar at 6.26 roubles for foreign tourists and businessmen, a tenfold rise on the previous figure. The rates also apply to Soviet citizens travelling abroad.

The trader, interviewed by Moscow News after being detained on the day the rates were introduced, said foreigners were now receiving 14 to 15 roubles per dollar, up from about 10.

Soviet nationals were having to pay up to 20 roubles for each dollar they wished to spend while abroad.

"If they really want to beat the black market or at least bring

down prices, they should set the dollar rate at the currency's real cost," he said.

Most foreign tourists make pre-paid all-inclusive visits to the Soviet Union and need new roubles during their stay except for taxi fares and other incidentals.

Soviet citizens given a limited amount of hard currency to spend on foreign trips often buy additional dollars on the black market before leaving. They can also use hard currency in special shops selling goods often in short supply or not existing in badly stocked Soviet stores.

Trader "X" also said the new rates had pushed up the black market price for foreign goods.

A fashionable woman's blouse which previously sold illegally for between 800 and 900 roubles now cost more than 1,000.

Meanwhile, a Soviet experiment in foreign currency auctions produced an average dollar exchange rate 15 times greater than the official bank rate. TASS news agency has said.

The official agency said Soviet state enterprises and organisations hoping to buy hard currency

filed a total of 210 bids in what reformist economists hope will help pave the way for a fully convertible rouble.

Enterprises seeking to sell hard currency made a corresponding 31 offers at the Nov. 3 event, it added.

TASS said the buy bids ranged from one to 27 roubles for each rouble's worth of hard currency.

At the official bank rate of 1.59 to the rouble, the auction rate works out to 9.5 roubles to the dollar.

On Nov. 1, officials announced a new exchange rate for foreign tourists and Soviet citizens travelling abroad of more than six roubles to the dollar.

The new "tourist rate" does not apply to permanent residents or businesses based in the Soviet Union.

Officials said the rate was aimed at curtailing a runaway black market, which was paying about 10 roubles to the dollar. Since imposition of the second rate, many of Moscow's black marketeers have upped their offers slightly to compete with the state bank.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

ACC to form joint airline

SANAA (R) — Aviation officials from the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), an economic bloc linking Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and North Yemen, have agreed to form a joint airline company. The pact, in a statement, the ACC would also harmonise passport and immigration regulations to facilitate the movement of people within member states. The statement did not make clear whether the joint company would replace national airlines.

Jordan, Tunisia open talks Wednesday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Tunisian-Jordanian economic committee is due to convene here Wednesday to discuss trade issues and economic cooperation between the two countries. The three-day meetings will be co-chaired by Industry and Trade Minister Ziyad Innab and his Tunisian counterpart Ali Mounif Bileid who will be arriving here this week at the head of the Tunisian delegation. Ways of increasing the volume of goods exchanged between Tunisia and Jordan and matters related to trade and industrial fairs, which the two countries have been organising in each others capitals, will also come under discussion.

British banks up debt provisions

LONDON (AP) — Two major British banks, Lloyds Bank PLC and National Westminster Bank PLC, have announced they were increasing their provisions for loans made to countries having trouble repaying their debts. Lloyds Bank said it was increasing specific provisions for loans made to problem countries by £1.2 billion (\$1.9 billion) to counter what it called a "continued deterioration" in the servicing of the debt. Lloyds said the additional provisions lift its cover on medium and long-term debt to problem countries to 85 per cent of its \$3.6 billion (\$5.7 billion) exposure. Lloyds' provisions now stand at over 70 per cent of its total exposure, compared with 47 per cent announced in July. Later, National Westminster Bank announced it added a further \$75 million (\$914 million) to its specific provisions for lending to 27 countries with repayment difficulties. Natwest said the new provisions would raise its overall level of cover on its \$2.2 billion (\$3.5 billion) of exposure to 72 per cent. Natwest said its overall level of cover now was 65 per cent.

Iran, USSR sign gas deal

NICOSIA (R) — Iran has signed a contract to resume sales of natural gas to the Soviet Union. Tehran radio said exports by pipeline would begin April 1 at a rate of two billion cubic metres a year, rising to three billion later. Finance Minister Mohsen Nourbakhsh told the radio that in return Moscow would provide machinery, equipment and services for 19 economic projects in Iran worth \$6 billion. The projects included power plants, dams and railways, he said. Nourbakhsh said Moscow also agreed to allow Iranian gas exports to Europe via Soviet territory. Iran said last month it was negotiating to sell gas to Romania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Iran halted gas exports to the Soviet Union in 1980 after Moscow rejected a three-fold price increase. The pipeline, built in the 1970s, runs from gas fields in south Iran to Astara on the Soviet border on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. Tehran radio said an agreement to expand two thermal power plants built by the Soviet Union in the cities of Ahvaz and Isfahan was also signed.

India reopens port to Nepal-bound oil

KATMANDU (AP) — Indian authorities have opened Calcutta port for the unloading of petroleum products carried by a Singaporean ship for Nepal Oil Corporation, the company has said. Calcutta port authorities, who had closed their facilities to Nepal-bound goods last month due to a trade dispute, reopened the port for unloading of kerosene and diesel imported by Nepal, it said. India, which has traditionally supplied petroleum products to landlocked Nepal, stopped shipments of all goods to the Himalayan kingdom in March in an as yet unresolved trade dispute. The economic blockade created severe shortages of key commodities. The Nepal Oil Corporation later began importing petroleum products by ship from Singapore and transporting them by tanker trucks from Calcutta to Nepal.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Sunday, November 12, 1989				
Central Bank official rates				
	Buy	Sell	French franc	100.8 101.8
U.S. dollar	638.0	644.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	444.7 449.1
Pound Sterling	1005.5	1015.6	Dutch guilder	302.9 305.9
Deutschemark	341.5	344.9	Swedish crown	99.6 100.6
Swiss franc	388.1	392.0	Italian lira (for 100)	46.8 47.3
			Belgian franc (for 10)	165.0 166.7

THE BETTER HALF.

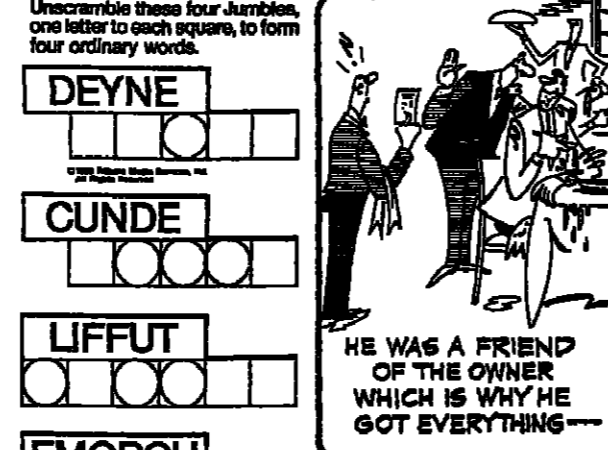
By Harris



"You waste too much electricity when you cook! Tonight I'll whip the potatoes!"

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DRAMA BASIN STOOGE UNEASY Answer: Is she a good dresser? — SO IT "SEAMS"

Peanuts

Mutt'n Jeff

Andy Capp



JPL/10/150

Lendl beats Edberg

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Ivan Lendl won a sparkling slugfest between the world's no. 1 and no. 3 players Saturday night, blitzing Sweden's Stefan Edberg 6-0, 2-6, 6-3 to gain the Stockholm Open final for the first time.

Lendl was to meet another Swedish player, Magnus Gustafsson, in Sunday's final of the \$1,025-million tournament at the Globe arena.

Lendl, playing in Stockholm for the first time since he was an 18-year-old junior in 1978, romped through the opening set after the players battled almost 30 minutes to settle the first two games. From then on, it was much easier for Lendl, who simply overpowered the Swede.

It was the third time this year that Edberg lost a match after having dropped a set 6-0. Boris Becker won the first set 6-0 in their Wimbledon final and Jim Courier of the United States shut out Edberg 6-0 in the fourth set in Basel, Switzerland, last month.

Edberg, who beat Lendl the last time they met, in the Japan Open final last April, broke for a 1-0 lead in the second set as his powerful serve-and-volley game finally got going. He broke again to lead 5-2 and then held to level at one set each.

Lendl, who now has won 14 consecutive matches, took a 2-0 lead in the decisive set with a brilliant crosscourt return off



Ivan Lendl

Edberg's tricky kick serve. There were no other service breaks.

Gustafsson saved three set points in a first-set tiebreaker to edge fellow Swede Mats Wilander 7-6, 6-4 in the first semifinal. "I think I had more inspiration in the second set after winning the tiebreaker," said Gustafsson, who knocked out four higher-ranked players en route to the



Stefan Edberg

final. "But I don't remember many points in the match except for the match point. I was concentrating so much."

The unseeded Gustafsson, who had not taken a set off Wilander in two previous best-of-five set meetings, became one of the most surprising finalists in the tournament's history.

Branson in Tokyo for trans-Pacific attempt

TOKYO (AP) — Richard Branson, the British tycoon and adventurer, arrived Sunday for an attempt to fly a hot-air balloon across the Pacific Ocean for the first time.

Swedish balloonist Per Lindstrand, who flew with Branson across the Atlantic Ocean in 1987, will again be abroad. The two are to land in California about four days after liftoff. The flight is to start with a blessing by Japanese Shinto priests.

Flying what they claim is the largest balloon ever built on a record-length journey of 6,200 miles (10,000 kilometers), the pair plan to take off from Miyakonojo on the southern Japanese island of Kyushu, possibly as early as Friday if weather conditions are right, and ride the jet stream across the Pacific as high as 35,000 feet (11,500 metres).

In 1981 three Americans and a Japanese made the first and only

balloon crossing of the Pacific, but that was in a helium-filled balloon. Branson's attempt in a hot-air balloon will be fuelled by 4,800 kilograms of propane in tanks around the aluminium, pressurised gondola to maintain heat and lifting power in the 52-metre balloon.

"Per and I have been planning this challenge for the last two years," Branson, 39, said in a statement before leaving London. "We are both excited at the prospect of flying further and faster in a larger hot-air balloon than has ever been built before."

The flight is partly aimed at raising environmental consciousness, Branson said, and the balloonists will study the levels of freon gas in the jetstream. Freon is one of the gases believed contributing to the "greenhouse effect" of global warming.

The founder of the Virgin Records and entertainment group and of Virgin Atlantic Airways acknowledged the risks.

"I enjoy life enormously and have no wish to depart from it. However, I do feel our time here is short, and that if one is in a position to push frontiers forward one should attempt to do so," he said.

Branson and Lindstrand crashed into the sea off Scotland in their 1987 trans-Atlantic flight, which set the distance record for hot-air ballooning. Branson also has held the speed record for powerboating across the Atlantic, a mark he set in 1986 but lost this year to American boat racer Tom Gentry.

The trans-Pacific flight is co-sponsored by Virgin and Otsuka

Pharmaceuticals of Japan, maker of the health drink Pocari Sweat, which is popular in Japan.

Branson's airline recently started flying the Tokyo-London route, and he sold a 25 per cent stake in his Virgin music group to one of Japan's media giants, Fujisaki Communications-group, for \$150 million in October.

The British-made balloon is made of a metallised polyester film bonded to nylon and designed to retain heat during the long crossing.

The paper-thin fabric will have to withstand temperatures as low as minus 58 degrees Fahrenheit (-50 C) and jetstream winds at speeds up to 190 mph (300 kph).

French teen-ager wins women's event

PARIS (AP) — French teen-ager Surya Bonaly bounced through six triple jumps to surprise Holly Cook of the United States and won the women's event Saturday at the Liqueur trophy figure skating competition.

In other events, East Germany's Mandy Woetzel and Axel Rauschenbach topped the ice dance competition and another Soviet, Viatcheslav Zagorodnikov was the winner in the men's competition. Bonaly, 16, came from behind, winning the free skate after Cook had taken the lead.

A former junior gymnastics champion, Bonaly had scores mostly in the 5.5 to 5.8 range from the panel of seven judges on a scale where 6.0 is the top. Although she fell on one triple jump, she completed six others. Cook, fourth in the American championships last year, had a fine routine with four triples. But he faltered on two of them, touching down with a hand on one and two-footing the other. She won only two of the seven judges.

NO HOROSCOPE RECEIVED

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

GIVE THE DEVILS THEIR DUE

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ 7 3

♥ 8 5 2

♦ A K Q 3

♣ K Q 10

EAST

♠ 10 8 6 4 2

♥ 10

♦ J 8 5

♣ 9 7 4 2

SOUTH

♠ A J

♥ A K 4 3

♦ 10 6

♣ J 8 5 2

The bidding: South: 1♠, North: 1♥, East: 1♠, West: 1♥, South: 2♠, North: 2♥, East: 2♠, West: 2♥, South: 3♠, North: 3♥, East: 3♠, West: 3♥, South: 4♠, North: 4♥, East: 4♠, West: 4♥, South: 5♠, North: 5♥, East: 5♠, West: 5♥, South: 6♠, North: 6♥, East: 6♠, West: 6♥, South: 7♠, North: 7♥, East: 7♠, West: 7♥, South: 8♠, North: 8♥, East: 8♠, West: 8♥, South: 9♠, North: 9♥, East: 9♠, West: 9♥, South: 10♠, North: 10♥, East: 10♠, West: 10♥, South: 11♠, North: 11♥, East: 11♠, West: 11♥, South: 12♠, North: 12♥, East: 12♠, West: 12♥, South: 13♠, North: 13♥, East: 13♠, West: 13♥, South: 14♠, North: 14♥, East: 14♠, West: 14♥, South: 15♠, North: 15♥, East: 15♠, West: 15♥, South: 16♠, North: 16♥, East: 16♠, West: 16♥, South: 17♠, North: 17♥, East: 17♠, West: 17♥, South: 18♠, North: 18♥, East: 18♠, West: 18♥, South: 19♠, North: 19♥, East: 19♠, West: 19♥, South: 20♠, North: 20♥, East: 20♠, West: 20♥, South: 21♠, North: 21♥, East: 21♠, West: 21♥, South: 22♠, North: 22♥, East: 22♠, West: 22♥, South: 23♠, North: 23♥, East: 23♠, West: 23♥, South: 24♠, North: 24♥, East: 24♠, West: 24♥, South: 25♠, North: 25♥, East: 25♠, West: 25♥, South: 26♠, North: 26♥, East: 26♠, West: 26♥, South: 27♠, North: 27♥, East: 27♠, West: 27♥, South: 28♠, North: 28♥, East: 28♠, West: 28♥, South: 29♠, North: 29♥, East: 29♠, West: 29♥, South: 30♠, North: 30♥, East: 30♠, West: 30♥, South: 31♠, North: 31♥, East: 31♠, West: 31♥, South: 32♠, North: 32♥, East: 32♠, West: 32♥, South: 33♠, North: 33♥, East: 33♠, West: 33♥, South: 34♠, North: 34♥, East: 34♠, West: 34♥, South: 35♠, North: 35♥, East: 35♠, West: 35♥, South: 36♠, North: 36♥, East: 36♠, West: 36♥, South: 37♠, North: 37♥, East: 37♠, West: 37♥, South: 38♠, North: 38♥, East: 38♠, West: 38♥, South: 39♠, North: 39♥, East: 39♠, West: 39♥, South: 40♠, North: 40♥, East: 40♠, West: 40♥, South: 41♠, North: 41♥, East: 41♠, West: 41♥, South: 42♠, North: 42♥, East: 42♠, West: 42♥, South: 43♠, North: 43♥, East: 43♠, West: 43♥, South: 44♠, North: 44♥, East: 44♠, West: 44♥, 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West: 66♥, South: 67♠, North: 67♥, East: 67♠, West: 67♥, South: 68♠, North: 68♥, East: 68♠, West: 68♥, South: 69♠, North: 69♥, East: 69♠, West: 69♥, South: 70♠, North: 70♥, East: 70♠, West: 70♥, South: 71♠, North: 71♥, East: 71♠, West: 71♥, South: 72♠, North: 72♥, East: 72♠, West: 72♥, South: 73♠, North: 73♥, East: 73♠, West: 73♥, South: 74♠, North: 74♥, East: 74♠, West: 74♥, South: 75♠, North: 75♥, East: 75♠, West: 75♥, South: 76♠, North: 76♥, East: 76♠, West: 76♥, South: 77♠, North: 77♥, East: 77♠, West: 77♥, South: 78♠, North: 78♥, East: 78♠, West: 78♥, South: 79♠, North: 79♥, East: 79♠, West: 79♥, South: 80♠, North: 80♥, East: 80♠, West: 80♥, South: 81♠, North: 81♥, East: 81♠, West: 81♥, South: 82♠, North: 82♥, East: 82♠, West: 82♥, South: 83♠, North: 83♥, East: 83♠, West: 83♥, South: 84♠, North: 84♥, East: 84♠, West: 84♥, South: 85♠, North: 85♥, East: 85♠, West: 85♥, South: 86♠, North: 86♥, East: 86♠, West: 86♥, South: 87♠, North: 87♥, East: 87♠, West: 87♥, South: 88♠, North: 88♥, 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269♥, East: 269♠, West: 269♥, South: 270♠, North: 270♥, East: 270♠, West: 270♥, South: 271♠, North: 271♥, East: 271♠, West: 271♥, South: 272♠, North: 272♥, East: 272♠,

